

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

SJIF Impact Factor 8.084

Volume 10, Issue 8, 1362-1372.

Review Article

ISSN 2277-7105

PANDUROGA DESCRIBED IN BRUHATRAYIS: AN AYURVEDIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Trupti Arun Thak¹*, Dr. Mrityunjay Sharma² and Dr. Archana Dachewar³

¹MD Scholar Department of Kayachikitsa, Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

²Guide and Associate Professor Department of Kayachikitsa, Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

³Professor and HOD Department of Kayachikitsa, Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Article Received on 21 May 2021,

Revised on 11 June 2021, Accepted on 01 July 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20218-20982

*Corresponding Author
Dr. Trupti Arun Thak
MD Scholar Department of
Kayachikitsa, Shri Ayurveda
Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
Maharashtra.

ABSTRACT

Among the different system of medicine existing in the world Ayurveda is the most ancient system of medicine. Ayurveda has recruited knowledge through various classical texts such as Bruhatrayis, Laghutrayis, Nighantu etc. Acharyas of Bruhatrayis viz Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hridayam has described Pandu Roga with its nidanpanchaka and chikitsa elaborately. Hetu of Panduroga includes Aaharaj Hetu, Viharaj Hetu and Manasik Hetu. Acharya Charaka and Acharya Vagbhata has mentioned Panduroga as Rasapradoshaja Vyadhi while Acharya Sushruta has mentioned as Raktapradoshaja Vyadhi. The main and the

important feature of the *Panduroga* is *Panduta*. *Acharya Charaka* and *Acharya Vagbhata* has mentioned 5 types of *Panduroga* while *Acharya Sushruta* has mentioned 4 types. This article is based on description about *Pandu Roga* from *Bruhatrayis*.

KEYWORDS: Panduroga, Bruhatrayis, Nidanpanchaka, Chikitsa, Pathya.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is an ancient system of health care dealing with both preventive and curative aspects of life. Etiological factors, prodromal symptoms, symptoms, prognosis and treatment of various diseases have been explained in ancient Ayurveda literatures. Pandu Roga is one among such diseases which needs special attention. Most of the Ayurveda literatures has

described Pandu Roga. Among Bruhatrayis in Charaka Samhita Acharya Charaka described Pandu after Grahani Dosha Chikitsa due to aggravation of Pitta in Grahani and the aggravation of *Pitta* constitutes a predominant factor in the causation of *Pandu*. In *Sushruta* Samhita Acharya Sushruta has mentioned after Hridaroga due to same Samkhya, Samprapti and Chikitsa of Hridaroga like Tikshna, Amla, Katu etc may cause for development of Pandu. Acharya Vagbhata in Ashtanga Hridayam mentioned Pandu Roga after Udara Roga due to same Doshanghnata.

Pandu Roga is mainly concerned with the vitiation of Pitta Dosha which in turn vitiates Rakta and other Dhatus. Since Pandu Roga is a Pitta Pradhana Vyadhi and Pitta is responsible for normal colour of the body, so, if it gets vitiated, impairment of colour and complexion (Panduta) occurs.

A detailed review of Nidana Panchaka will be helpful for clear understanding of minute aspects connected to disease. Therefore, in this article Nidana-Panchaka and Chikitsa of Pandu Roga has been reviewed from Ayurved Samhitas - Bruhatrayis.

A literature review

Nirukti of Pandu Roga

According to *Acharya Charaka* [1]

This means, while describing the signs and symptoms of different types of Pandu, several types of complexion like *Harita* (green) etc. are described. But all of these are dominated by Panduta (Pale-Yellow colour) because of which this disease is called Pandu Roga.

Nidana

The *Nidana* of *Pandu Roga* is broadly divided in 3 types.

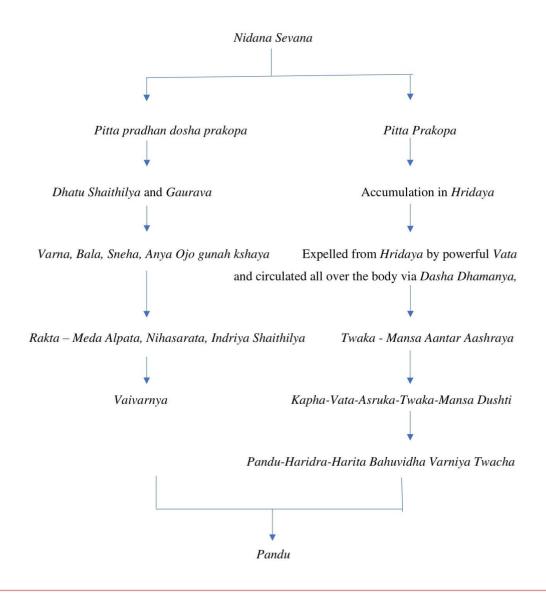
- 1. Aharaja Nidana
- 2. Viharaja Nidana
- 3. Manasika Nidana
- 1. Aharaja nidana: Kshara, Amla, Lavana, Ati ushna, Asatmya Bhojan, Nishpay, Masha(black gram), Pinyaka, Tila Taila, Vidagdha Anna Sevana, [2] Ati Tikshna, Madya, Mrudam.[3]
- 2. Viharaja nidana: Divaswap, Ati Vyayama, Ati Maithuna, Karma Vaishamya, Veg Dharana.[4]

3. Manasika nidana: Kaama, Chinta, Bhaya, Krodha, Shoka. [5]

Samprapti

Due to consumption of above mentioned *Aharaja Nidana*, *Viharaja Nidana* and *Manasika Nidana Vatadi Doshas* aggravates with predominance of *Pitta Dosha*. It produces laxity and heaviness in the *Dhatus*. Patients of *Pandu Roga* lose their complexion, strength, unctuousness and other properties of *Ojas*. That's why patients of *Pandu Roga* suffer from deficiency of *Rakta*, *Meda* become *Nihasara* with improper functioning of sense organs and resulting in discolouration.^[6]

Aggravated *Pitta* gets accumulated in *Hrudaya*. By powerful *Vata* aggravated *Pitta* expelled from *Hrudaya* and circulated all over the body via *Dasha Dhamanya*. It reaches the space between *Twaka* and *Mansa* and leading to various abnormal complexion like pale yellow, deep yellow, greenish discolouration.^[7]



Samprapti Ghataka

Dosha - Pitta Pradhana Tridosha

Dushya - Twaka, Rakta, Mansa

Agni - Jatharagni, Dhatwagni

Srotas - Rasavaha, Raktavaha

Srotodushti - Sanga, Vimargagamana

Udbhavasthana - Amashaya, Hridaya

Sanchara - Sarva Sharir

Vyaktasthana - Twaka Vyadhi

Swabhava - Chirakari

Roga Marga - Madhyama Roga Marga

Purvarupa

Hrutaspandana (palpitation of heart), Swedabhava (absence of sweat), Raukshyam (roughness), Shrama^[8] (exhaustion), Twakasfotana (cracking of the skin), Shthiwana (spitting of sputum), Gatrasada (general body malaise), Mrudbhakshana (liking for mud intake), Prekshanakutashotha (swelling over eyelid), Vinnutrapitatva (yellowish discolouration of faecal matter and urine), Avipaka^[9] (indigestion), Aruchi (distaste), Alpavanhita^[10] (weak digestion)

Rupa

Karnashweda (tinnitus), Hataanala (loss of digestion) Daurbalya (debility, malaise), Annadwita (aversion towards food), Shrama (exhaustion), Bhrama (giddiness), Gatrashoola (body ache), Jwara (fever), Shwaasa (dyspnoea), Gaurava (heaviness), Aruchi (distaste), Mruditagatra - Gatrapeeda - Gatronmathan (feeling of limbs are being kneaded, pressed and churned), Shunakshikuta (swelling over orbit), Harita (complexion become greenish), Shirnaloma (hair fall), Hataprabha (loss of lusture), Kopanatwa (Irritability), Shishirdweshi (dislikes cold things), Nidralu (oversleep), Shthivana (spitting of sputum), Alpa waaka (diminished speech), *Pindikodweshtana* (Cramps in calf muscles), *Kati-Uru-Paada Ruka* & Saada (pain in waist, thighs and legs), Aarohana Aayasa (feeling of exhaustion while climbing stairs), Dhatu Shaithilya(laxity in dhatus), Ojo guna kshaya, Alparakta, Alpameda, Nihasara, Shithila Indriya(improper functioning of sense organs), Hrutaspandana^[11] (palpitation of heart)

Bheda

Acharya Charaka and Acharya Vaghbhata has described 5 types of Pandu Roga

- 1. Vataja pandu
- 2. Pittaja pandu
- 3. Kaphaja pandu
- 4. Sannipataja pandu
- 5. Mrittika Bhakshanajanya pandu^[12]

Acharya Suhsruta has classified Pandu into 4 types

- 1. Vataja pandu
- 2. Pittaja pandu
- 3. Kaphaja pandu
- 4. Sannipataja pandu

1. Vataja pandu

Because of *Sevana* of *Vatal Ahar – Vihar Vata Dosha* gets vitiated. This vitiated *Vata Dosha* causes symptoms: *Krushnatva* (Blackish discolouration), *Pandutva* (Pallor), *Ruksha – Aruna Anga*(Rough and blackish body), *Angamarda* (General malaise), *Ruja* (Pain), *Toda* (Pricking pain), *Kampa* (Tremors), *Parshwa Shirorooja* (Headache), *Varcho Shosha* (Dryness of stool,), *Aasya vairasya* (Distaste), *Shofa* (Oedema), *Aanaha* (distension of abdomen due to stool and gas), *Balakshaya*^[13] (Loss of strength), *Krushna Aksha* (Blackish discoloration of eyes), *Krushna Avanaddha Sira* (Blackish network of blood vessels all over the body), *Krushna Vita-Mutra-Nakha-Aanana* (blackish discoloration of stool, urine, nails and oral cavity), *Anya Vata Upadrava*.^[14]

2. Pittaja pandu

In *Pandu Roga Pitta* is disturbed. In such circumstances if patients having *Pitta Prakruti* consume *Pittal Ahar – Vihar Pitta* aggravates and brings abnormality in *Raktadi* resulting in *Pittaj Pandu Roga* having symptoms: *Pita – Harita Aabhaa* (yellow and green complexion), *Jwara* (Fever), *Daaha* (Burning sensation), *Trushna* (Thirst), *Murchhaa* (fainting), *Pipasa* (Thirst), Shakrut – *Mutra Pitata* (Yellow discolouration of stool and urine), *Swedana* (Excessive sweating), *Shita Kamana* (Urge for cold substances), *Annam na Abhinandati* (Aversion towards food), *Katukaasya* (Pungent taste), *Ushnam – Amlam na cha upashete* (no relief by hot and sour substances), *Amlodgara* (sour belching), *Vidagdhe anne Vidaahata* (burning sensation during digestion of food), *Daurgandhya* (foul smell from body and stool),

Bhinna Varcha (watery stool), Daurbalya (debility), Tama^[15] (darkness infront of eye), Pita akshano (yellowish discolouration in eyes), Pita Avanaddha Sira (yellowish network of blood vessels all over the body), Pita varni Nakha – Aanana (yellow discolouration of nails and oral cavity), *Pittajanya anya upadrava*. [16]

3. Kaphaja pandu roga

When Kapha prakruti patients consume Kaphaj Ahar – Vihar Kapha aggravates and causes Kaphaja Pandu Roga. Symptoms of Kaphaja Pandu Roga are Gaurava (Heaviness), Tandra (Drowsiness), Chhardi (Vomitting), Shvetavabhaasa (White complexion), Praseka (Excess salivation), Lomaharsha (Horripilation), Saada (General malaise), Murchhaa (fainting), Bhrama (Giddiness), Klama (Mental fatigue), Shwasa (Breathlessness), Kasa (Cough), Alasya (Laziness), Aruchi (Distaste), Vaka – Swara graha (Loss of speech and voice), Shukla Akshi- Mutra-Varcha (Whitish discolouration in eyes urine, stool), Katu-Ruksha-Ushna Kamata (Urge for pungent, rough, hot things), Kshwayathu (Oedema), Madhura asyata. [17] (Sweetness in mouth), Shuklaaksha (whitish discolouration in eyes), Shukla avanaddha sira (Whitish network of blood vessels all over the body), Shukla Nakha (Whitish discolouration of nails), Anya Kaphaj Upadray, [18] Lavana vaktratva^[19] (saltiness in oral cavity)

4. Sannipataja pandu roga

Due to the consumption of Tridoshas aggravating ahar – vihar Tridoshas of patients aggravate resulting in symptoms of Vataja-Pittaja-Kaphaja Pandu Roga. Acharya Charaka has said it is as *Suduhasam*. [20]

5. Mruda bhakshana janya pandu roga

One who has the habit of consuming soil, soil causes aggravation of one of the *Tridoshas* either Vata or Pitta or Kapha. Kashaya Rasatmaka soil causes aggravation of Vata, Ushara (Ksharyukta) soil aggravates Pitta, Madhura Rasatmaka soil aggravates Kapha. Brcause of its Ruksha Guna soil brings dryness in Rasadi Dhatu. Soil remains undigested due to which it brings obstruction in Srotas carrying Rasa-Raktadi which results in Indriya Bala-Virya-Oja-Teja Kshinata, Bala-Varna-Agni Nasha, Shuna Ganda-Akshikuta-Bhruhu (oedema around cheek, eye sockets and eyebrows), Pada-Nabhi-Mehana Shuna (oedema in the feet, umbilical region and genital parts), Krimikoshtha (intestinal worms), Sarakta – Kaphanvita Atisara. [21]

Upadrava

Aruchi (Distaste), Pipasa (Thirst), Chhardi (Vomitting), Jwara (Fever), Murdharuja

(Headache), *Agnisada* (Lack of digestive power), *Shopha Kanthagata* (Oedema in throat), *Abala* (Debility), *Murchha* (Fainting), *Klama* (Fatigue), *Hrut Avapidana*^[22] (Feeling of discomfort in heart).

Asadhya lakshana

Chirotpanna (chronic), Kharibhuto (excessive dryness), KAlprakarshat Shuna (afflicted with oedema), Pitani Pashyati (yellow vision), Baddha Alpa Vita (full or partial constipation), Sakapha Harita Atisar (greenish loose stool mixed with mucus), Deena (exceedingly prostrated), Shweta Ati Digdha Anga (white complexion as smeared), Chhardi (vomitting), Murchha (fainting), Trushna (thirst), Asrika kshayat shwetatwa apnuyat^[23] (pale due to loss of blood).

Chikitsa

- 1. Snehana
- 2. Shodhana
- 3. Yatha Dosha Bhaishajya
- 4. Pathya Anna

1. Snehana

The Snehas to be used for Panduroga are - Panchagavya Ghruta, Mahatiktaka Ghruta, Kalyanaka Ghruta, Dadimadya Ghruta, Katukadya Ghruta, Pathya Ghruta, Danti Ghruta, Draksha Ghruta, Haridradi Ghruta, Darvi Ghruta, Katwar Ghruta, Dadhika Ghruta, Panchatikta Ghruta, Aragwadhadi Gana Dravya Siddha Ghruta.

2. Shodhana

Urdhva Shodhana i.e. *Vamana* & *Anulomana* i.e. *Virechana* are the *Shodhana Karmas* indicated in the *Panduroga*. *Dravyas* used for *Shodhana* must be of *Tikshna Guna*. ^[24] After proper *Snehana* with above mentioned *Snehas Virechana* of the patient must be done with – *Gomutra yukta Dugdha* or only *Dugdha* or lukewarm infusion of *Dantifala* sprinkled with one *Anjali Kashamarya* or lukewarm infusion of *Dantifala* sprinkled with paste of one *Anjali* of *Draksha*.

The patient suffering from *Paittik Panduroga* should be given half *Pal* of the powder of *Trivrita* mixed with one *Pala* of sugar.

The patient suffering from Kaphaja Panduroga should be given Haritaki soaked in Gomutra.

Gomutrasiddha triphala kwatha

Sama matra of Swarnakshiri + Trivrutta + Shyama + Devadaru + Shunthi pasted in one Anjali of Gomutra or by making infusion of Sama matra of Swarnakshiri + Trivrutta + Shyama + Devadaru + Shunthi with Gomutra or Swarnakshiri adi Sadhita Kshira

3. Yatha dosha bhaishajya

Chikitsaka should give Yogas to the patient according to the Bala & Dosha.

In the patient suffering from *Vataja Panduroga* the treatment should be inclusive of *Sneha Dravya*.

In the patient suffering from *Pittaja Panduroga* the treatment should be inclusive of *Tikta* & *Shital Dravya*.

In the patient suffering from *Kaphaja Panduroga* the treatment should be inclusive of *Katu*, *Tikta* & *Ushna Dravya*.

In the patient suffering from *Sannipataja Panduroga* the treatment should be the combination of all according to the *Dosha*.

Mrudabhakshanjanya panduroga chikitsa

After making the proper decission about the *Bala – Abala* of the patient one should make use of *Tikshna Sansoshadhana Dravya* to remove the soil out from the body of the patient. After *Shodhana* when body is purified patient should be given medicinal *Ghruta* therapy to increase *Bala*.^[25]

Kalpa

Vishaladi Phanta

Godugdha mixed with Gomutra or Mahisha Dugdha mixed with Mahisha Mutra for 15 days, Dhatriphala Rasa Kshaudrayuta, Ikshu Rasa Kshaudrayuta Bruhatyadi Ghruta,

Churna: Navayasa Churna, Yashtimadhu Churna Lehana with Madhu, Triphaladi Churna, Ajashakrudadi Churna, Vishaladi Churna, Navayasa Churna, Tapyadi Churna.

Avaleha: - Darvyadi Leha, Dhatryavaleha, Ayorajovyoshadyavaleha, Vidangadyavaleha.

Arishta: – Gauda Arishta, Bijakarishta, Dhatryarishta.

Mandur: Punarnava Mandur, Akshakashthadagdhamandur, Saindhavamandur.

Vataka:- Mandur Vataka, Shilajatu Vataka, Bibhitakadi Vataka.

Kashaya:- Triphala kwatha with Gomutra for 1 week, Yashtimadhu Kashaya with Madhu, Nyagrodhadi Varga Kashaya, Vasadi Kwatha.

Rasayana:- Gomutra Haritaki, Yogaraj.

Bhasma:- Lohabhasma, Mandurbhasma.

Yoga: - Swarnamakshikadi Yoga, Sauvarchaladi Yoga, Bala-Shigru Yoga.

4. Pathya anna

Yava, Godhoom, Shali, Mudga, Aadhaki, Masura, Jangal Mansa Rasa, Sthiradi shruta toya Paana Aahare. [26]

Kaniya Panchamula Ambu – Mrudvika Amalaka Rasa Paana Bhojajne, Aamalaki swarasa, Ikshurasa, Mixture of sattu and Honey or madha

Phala Varga- Patol, Kushmanda, Kadali (Taruna), Vartak, Rasona, Bimbi. Shaka Varga-Jeevanti, Guduchi, Punarnava, Dronpushpi

Drava Varga– Dugdha, Takra, Ghrita, Navneeta Tail. [27]

CONCLUSION

According to all the three Acharyas of Bruhatrayis Panduroga is a disease having Pitta Dosha as predominance. Pitta Dosha is mainly responsible for the complexion of the body. Due to Hetu Sevan when Pitta gets vitiated along with other Doshas it causes Rasadhatu Dushti. Due to the improper nourishment of Rasadhatu other Dhatus remain undernourished which results in loosing of Varna, Raktalpata, Twaka Dushti giving various complexions like Pandu, Haridra, Harita to skin. While explaining the causes of Panduroga Acharyas has told that not only dietary factors but lifestyle and psychiatric factors are also responsible for developing the disease. Acharya Vagbhata has explained most of the Hetu, Rupa, Purvarupa, Samprapti, Bheda similar to those of Acharya Charaka. Acharya Charaka and Acharya Vagbhata have explained 5 types of Panduroga while Acharya Sushruta has explained 4 types of Panduroga. Acharya Charaka and Acharya Vagbhata have mentioned Mrudabhakshanjanya Panduroga as one of the types of Panduroga while Acharya Sushruta has mentioned Mrudabhakshan on of the cause of Panduroga. In the treatment all Acharyas advised Virechana i.e. purgation therapy which is also the main treatment of Pitta Dosha. All Pandurogas are curable at acute stage but in chronic stage due to the development of Asadhya Lakshana they become incurable. Hence Pathya Palana also plays an important role. The literature reviewed in this article will be helpful in understanding the Ancient knowledge about the cause, premonitory symptoms, symptoms, etiopathogenesis, complications, symptoms of bad prognosis or incurable symptoms and treatment of the *Panduroga*.

REFERENCES

- 1. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-6.
- 2. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-7
- 3. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 364; 44-3.
- 4. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-8.
- 5. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-9.
- 6. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-4, 5.
- 7. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 390; 16-9, 10, 11.
- 8. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 391; 16-12.
- 9. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 366; 44-5.
- 10. Ashtanga Hridayam, Dr. Bramhananda Tripathi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 519; 13-8.
- 11. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 391; 16-13,14,15,16.
- 12. Ashtanga Hridayam, Dr. Bramhananda Tripathi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Nidanasthana, 518; 13-7.
- 13. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, 391; 16-17, 18.
- 14. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 367; 44-7.
- 15. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 391; 16-19, 20, 21, 22.

- 16. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 367; 44-8.
- 17. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 391-392,16-23, 24, 25.
- 18. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 368; 44-9.
- 19. Ashtanga Hridayam, Dr. Bramhananda Tripathi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Nidanasthana, 519; 13-11, 12.
- 20. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 392; 16-26.
- 21. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 392; 16-27, 28, 29.
- 22. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 371; 44-15.
- 23. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 393; 16-31, 32, 33.
- 24. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 395; 16-40.
- 25. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 403; 16-117, 118.
- 26. Charaka Samhita Vol. 2, Vd. Vijay Shankar Kale, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chikitsasthana, 395; 16-41, 42.
- 27. Sushruta Samhita, Part II, Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhmba Sanskrit Sansthan, 378; 44-41.